1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA WESTERN DIVISION
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
5) 5:17-CR-00142-D-1 vs.
67	KEITH LAMONT TUTT,) Defendant.)
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9	OCTOBER 12, 2017 SENTENCING HEARING
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES C. DEVER III CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11 12	
13 14	<pre>APPEARANCES: On Behalf of the Government:</pre>
15 16	LESLIE K. COOLEY, ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY U.S. Attorney's Office 310 New Bern Avenue, Suite 800 Raleigh, North Carolina 27601
17	
18	On Behalf of the Defendant:
19	JAMIE L. VAVONESE Vavonese Law Firm, P.C.
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(Thursday, October 12, 2017, commencing at 1:00 p.m.)
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                         PROCEEDINGS
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             THE COURT: Good afternoon and welcome to the United
   States District Court for the Eastern District of North
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   Carolina.
             The first matter we'll take up is the sentencing of
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7
   Keith Tutt.
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             Good afternoon, Ms. Vavonese, are you and Mr. Tutt
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   ready to proceed?
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             MS. VAVONESE: Your Honor, at this point Mr. Tutt
   would like to be heard on withdrawing his plea.
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             THE COURT: Okay. At this time I ask that the
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   defendant be sworn.
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         (The defendant, Keith Lamont Tutt, was duly sworn.)
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             THE COURT: Mr. Tutt, do you understand that, having
   been sworn, your answers to my questions are subject to penalty
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   of perjury and if you were to lie to me you could be prosecuted
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   for perjury or for making a false statement?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: Have you taken any kind of medicine or
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   any other substance in the last 48 hours that would affect your
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   ability to hear and understand these proceedings?
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             THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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             THE COURT: Do you know why you're here today?
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             THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
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              THE COURT: Ms. Vavonese, do you have any reason to
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   doubt Mr. Tutt's competence to go forward here today?
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              MS. VAVONESE: I don't, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
                        Did the Government have any reason to
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   doubt his competence to go forward today?
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             MS. COOLEY: No, Your Honor.
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                          Mr. Tutt, your counsel indicated that you
              THE COURT:
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   want to be heard on withdrawing your plea of guilty.
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   entered a plea of guilty in this Court to two charges:
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   Conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute
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   5 kilograms or more of cocaine, and possession of a firearm in
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   furtherance of a drug trafficking crime.
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              What do you want to say? You did that pursuant to a
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   plea agreement that you signed.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. I was trying to see if I
   would be able to withdraw my plea.
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              THE COURT: On what basis?
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18
              THE DEFENDANT: Because I just feel like there were
   certain things that I wasn't informed by my counsel.
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                          Anything else you want to tell me?
              THE COURT:
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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             Ms. Cooley, do you want to be heard?
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             MS. COOLEY: Your Honor, Mr. Tutt did sign the plea
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   agreement. I think that Your Honor's talking with him at the
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arrangement was more than thorough in letting him know that this was a final decision at that point in time. We have no reason to believe that Ms. Vavonese withheld any of the evidence from Mr. Tutt and that all offers have been conveyed to him and we would ask that it please stand.

THE COURT: Do you want to say anything in response, Mr. Tutt?

THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

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THE COURT: All right. The Court is to consider a multitude of factors in connection with a motion to withdraw a guilty plea. These factors are outlined in a number of cases from the Fourth Circuit, including *United States v. Moore*, 931 F.2d. 245, 248 (4th Cir. 1991).

The Court is to consider, one, whether the defendant provided credible evidence that his plea was not knowing or voluntary; two, whether the defendant credibly asserted his legal innocence; three, whether there was a delay between entering the plea and moving for withdrawal; four, whether the defendant had close assistance of competent counsel; five, whether the withdrawal will prejudice the Government; and six, whether the withdrawal will inconvenience the Court and waste judicial resources.

In this case, the Court finds that the defendant has provided no evidence that his plea was not knowing or voluntary. The Court conducted a very thorough Rule 11

colloquy. The defendant was under oath during that colloquy. The Court explored at length all the rights that he has under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Court explained the charges against him, the potential penalties he faced, the rights he would be giving up if he decided to plead guilty. The Court also thoroughly examined and discussed with him the plea agreement that he had entered.

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At the conclusion of that process, which the Supreme Court has repeatedly declared to be a solemn process undertaken in open court, the defendant entered a knowing and voluntary plea. The Court made findings to that effect on the date of the plea.

The second factor is whether the defendant credibly asserted his legal innocence. The answer to that is no.

The third factor is whether there was a delay between entering the plea and moving for withdrawal. The defendant's plea was entered some time ago. He moved to withdraw here on the date of his sentencing. There was a delay in him doing this.

The fourth factor is whether the defendant had close assistance of competent counsel. Ms. Vavonese is excellent counsel, appears here regularly. The Court finds that he did have the close assistance of competent counsel.

Five, whether the withdrawal will prejudice the Government. The Court finds the that the withdrawal will

prejudice the Government.

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The sixth factor is whether the withdrawal will inconvenience the Court and waste judicial resources. The Court has already conducted an extensive colloquy as part of the Rule 11 process. The Court also has prepared for sentencing. We're here on the day of sentencing and Mr. Tutt has made this motion, the motion lacks merit and the motion to withdraw the guilty plea is denied.

Anything else, Ms. Vavonese, before we proceed to sentencing?

MS. VAVONESE: If you'll give me one second, Your Honor.

I think we're ready to proceed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is the Government ready?

MS. COOLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The defendant has been sworn.

And the Court advises you, Mr. Tutt, that we're here today, you have entered a plea of guilty to two charges: The first charge is conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute 5 kilograms or more of cocaine. The second charge is possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking offense. You entered a plea of guilty to those charges pursuant to a plea agreement.

In light of some cases from the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Booker, Rita, Gall, Kimbrough,

Spears and Nelson cases, the sentencing guidelines are no 1 longer mandatory; they're advisory. 3 Nevertheless, in accordance with those cases and numerous cases from the Fourth Circuit, including the Carter, 5 Pauley, and Evans cases, the Court is still to take into 6 account the now-advisory guidelines. 7 The Court does this initially by making findings of 8 fact, including issues associated with determining an advisory 9 quideline range. The Court will then consider any motion that 10 might be made that might move that range either up or down. 11 I'll then consider all arguments your lawyer makes on your 12 behalf, any statement you'd like to make, and all arguments of 1.3 the Assistant United States Attorney. I'll then determine your 1 4 sentence and announce it here in open court. 15 Ms. Vavonese, did you receive a copy of the 16 presentence report? MS. VAVONESE: I did, Your Honor. 17 18 THE COURT: Mr. Tutt, did you receive a copy of that 19 report? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: Have you talked with your lawyer about 22 that report?

THE COURT: At this time, the Court directs that the presentence report be placed in the record under seal.

Yes, sir.

THE DEFENDANT:

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In accordance with Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Court accepts as accurate the presentence report, except as to matters in dispute as set forth in the addendum.

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The addendum does contain two objections. The objections do not appear to affect the -- excuse me. Has three objections.

Does the defendant want to be heard on those? The first one has to do with his name and date of birth and Social Security number and any other aliases. He denies having any other aliases. Probation responded that the information is from a NCIC database including a street name of Chief.

MS. VAVONESE: Your Honor, we would like to be heard on Objections 2 and 3.

THE COURT: So Number 1 is withdrawn?

MS. VAVONESE: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll hear you on Number 2.

Mr. Tutt, you may have a seat while we take these objections up.

I'll also alert counsel that acceptance of responsibility is now at issue in light of the motion that was made to begin this hearing.

MS. VAVONESE: Okay, Your Honor.

Mr. Tutt disputes that he was discussing on the wiretap that he was a member of a drug trafficking organization

and that Maurio Mitchell provided him instructions on how to operate that drug trafficking organization in his absence.

He does not deny that he had conversations with Mr. Mitchell, but denies the substance of those.

THE COURT: But he admits conspiring with him as part of the distribution of the cocaine but just not while he was in jail, is that what the contention is?

MS. VAVONESE: I think, Your Honor, that the contention is specifically that what is alleged to have been said on the wiretaps is what Mr. Tutt disputes.

THE COURT: All right.

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Ms. Cooley, do you want to say anything in response?

MS. COOLEY: Your Honor, with respect to that, I do have a line sheet to hand up to the Court that is one conversation between Mr. Tutt and Mr. Mitchell.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. COOLEY: It's marked as Government's Exhibit 1 for sentencing. It's just an example of -- although Mr. Tutt was not captured many times on the wiretap with Mr. Mitchell, he was captured at least this time and several other times, and this is a conversation, the Government would contend based upon the agent's training and experience, between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tutt during which they are discussing an incoming shipment of cocaine. So that would be one example of the conversation between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tutt.

However, Your Honor, they were the type of friends or associates, rather, that would go to FaceTime, as Your Honor heard in the trial of Sandy Darnell Ledbetter. That was often something Mr. Mitchell employed, he would take people to FaceTime. And there was a large amount of information that we missed on the wire because of the use of FaceTime. And Mr. Tutt was certainly close enough with Mr. Mitchell that they would employ that method of communication, not just on the wire itself.

So that in front of you, Your Honor, is one example of that communication between the defendant and Mr. Tutt.

Additionally --

THE COURT: That goes to the issue of where the probation officer responds in March 2016, the FBI conducted wiretaps on Mitchell's phones during which time Tutt was overheard receiving instructions from Mitchell to conduct drug transactions. You say Government Exhibit 1 is evidence of that?

MS. COOLEY: I would, yes, Your Honor.

We also have Agent Thomas here to put him on the stand if need be.

I would also proffer to the Court regarding the jail calls that there were jail calls, several, in fact, between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tutt after Mr. Mitchell was arrested.

There was a lag time between when Mr. Mitchell was arrested and

when several of the other associates who ultimately in the indictment were arrested. And during that time, he had several conversations with individuals over the jail phones.

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One conversation in particular that he had with Mr. Tutt was a conversation during which he tells Mr. Tutt that Unk (phonetic) and the old lady has to see Mr. Mitchell in the jail first so then he can send them to meet with Mr. Tutt. And based on the agent's training and experience we believe that to mean there are going to be instructions given to Mr. Tutt via these two individuals who were coming to visit with Mr. Mitchell.

Further, Your Honor, on another jail call
Mr. Mitchell says to Mr. Tutt, You need to make C your new
mechanic. And C is Carl Harris. Referring to being your new
mechanic is essentially the right-hand man at Elite Auto, the
front business that Mr. Tutt was conducting this drug
trafficking business on behalf of Mr. Mitchell out of. Making
him his new mechanic means that Carl Harris needs to be the new
right-hand man.

When Maurio Mitchell was arrested, Carl Harris was in the car with him and Carl Harris was known to be Mitchell's right-hand man for a long period of time. And once Mitchell is arrested he is essentially giving Carl Harris to Tutt instead of Mike J., who apparently could not be trusted any longer.

Those were individuals known to us and developed throughout the

investigation to be involved in this organization.

Further, Your Honor, the individuals that had previously dealt with Mr. Mitchell, including some that were included in his indictment, Rashad Jackson and Brian Scott and others who were not, Peter Torres and Torres Scott, would go up to Elite Auto. After Mitchell was arrested, they would now go to Keith Tutt at Elite Auto to further that business.

All of those things, Your Honor, the Government would say in response to Objection 2 that Mr. Mitchell, in fact, was passing the torch to Mr. Tutt; and based upon our investigation, we believe that to be the case.

and then I'll let you put the agent on so we get all the testimony from the agent at one time and then I'll make findings on these and then we'll talk about acceptance of responsibility.

Do you want to be heard on the third objection, Ms. Vavonese?

MS. VAVONESE: Yes, Your Honor.

On the third objection, our objection is there -- in the presentence report it indicates that the shotgun that was seized from the alleged stash house was loaded.

THE COURT: Do you dispute that it was a stash house,

I mean, a house that is filled with cocaine and money? What

would you call it, a residence to raise a family in?

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MS. VAVONESE: I don't dispute that it was a stash
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   house, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Let's not call it an alleged stash house.
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   Let's be honest.
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              MS. VAVONESE:
                             The place where the shotgun was
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   seized, the objection is that the shotgun was loaded.
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              THE COURT:
                          All right.
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              The Government can call the agent to testify as to
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   Objection 2 and Objection 3.
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                             TIMOTHY THOMAS
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             having been duly sworn, testified as follows:
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                           DIRECT EXAMINATION
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   BY MS. COOLEY:
1 4
         Good afternoon, Investigator Thomas.
15
   Α.
        Good afternoon.
16
        By whom are you employed?
         I'm employed by the City of Durham, and I am currently a
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   Task Force Officer with the FBI in Raleigh.
18
         How long have you been so employed?
19
   Q.
20
         2003.
   Α.
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        Before that and during this time, have you primarily been
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- 22 investigating drug trafficking offenses and gang offenses?
- 24 Q. And you were the lead case agent in the case against
- 25 | Maurio Mitchell; is that correct?

Yes, ma'am.

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Α.

- 1 A. Yes, one of the lead case agents.
- 2 Q. And during our investigation in that particular case, did
- 3 you come to develop evidence regarding the relationship between
- 4 | Maurio Mitchell and Keith Tutt?
- 5 A. Yes, I did.
- $6 \mid Q$. Tell us how you developed that information.
- 7 A. Specifically, starting with the wiretaps, the wire call
- 8 | that's already been mentioned, based on my training and
- 9 experience was indicative of a drug transaction between Mr.
- 10 Mitchell -- instructing Mr. Tutt in regards to a drug
- 11 transaction.
- 12 After that we also had a cooperating witness or
- 13 cooperating defendant, Mr. Kentrail Carlton, that talked about
- 14 the relationship between Mr. Tutt and Mr. Mitchell. Basically,
- 15 that they had Elite Auto, that it was a front business for
- 16 them. Mr. Mitchell was more of a role of a silent partner but
- 17 it was both of their businesses.
- 18 Q. Now, to develop that point a little bit more for the
- 19 record, with respect to Mr. Carlton, what was his relationship
- 20 or knowledge base for Mr. Mitchell?
- 21 A. Mr. Carlton and Mr. Mitchell were very close. Mr.
- 22 | Mitchell supplied Carlton with kilograms of cocaine throughout
- 23 their relationship that I believe lasted, according to
- 24 Mr. Carlton off the top of my head, approximately 10 years.
- 25 Q. And with respect to Elite Auto you said that Mr. Mitchell

- 1 was a silent partner. Do you have any other physical evidence
- $2 \mid \text{tying him to that location?}$
- 3 A. On the day of the search warrant of Elite Auto, Mr.
- 4 | Mitchell's driver's license was in the desk drawer of Elite
- 5 Auto.
- 6 Q. Now, with respect to Mr. Tutt and Mr. Mitchell and how the
- 7 organization was run, what information did we get from the jail
- 8 calls after Maurio Mitchell was arrested that indicated what
- 9 the relationship was there?
- 10 A. Well, one jail call specifically Mr. Mitchell instructs
- 11 Mr. Tutt basically Mike J., who is Mike Judd, part of the
- 12 organization at that time, don't mess with Mike J., he's not
- 13 reliable, was the gist of their conversation, but deal with C,
- 14 which is Carl Harris, bring him on as your new mechanic.
- 15 Q. And based upon your training and experience and also your
- 16 knowledge that developed of this organization over the course
- 17 of the investigation, what did you understand that to mean?
- 18 A. Bring him into the organization; that he could be trusted.
- 19 You know, bring him on, take care of him.
- 20 Q. Now, with respect to the timing of that particular
- 21 conversation, this is after Maurio Mitchell had been arrested
- 22 on our indictment, correct?
- 23 A. Yes.
- 24 Q. What was Carl Harris doing after Maurio Mitchell was
- 25 | arrested?

- 1 A. After that he also would receive instructions from
- 2 Mitchell basically cleaning up the organization. And Carl
- 3 Harris throughout our wiretaps was -- he was always with Mr.
- 4 | Mitchell, kind of a right-hand man role, spent countless hours
- 5 surveilling them together.
- 6 Q. And on the day Mitchell was arrested, Mr. Harris was with
- 7 him?
- 8 A. They were together.
- 9 Q. With respect to Elite Auto, after we indicted Mitchell and
- 10 some other individuals in his organization, did we continue an
- 11 | investigation into Elite Auto?
- 12 A. Yes, we did.
- 13 Q. What did we do?
- 14 A. Part of that investigation involved a pole camera that was
- 15 placed on Elite Auto, the countless hours of surveillance which
- 16 we confirmed what the wire call and people were telling us that
- 17 cocaine was being distributed from there. We saw numerous
- 18 individuals that were intercepted on our wire now begin to
- 19 frequent Elite Auto. When we say "frequent," they were there
- 20 for two or three minutes. Not getting a car worked on, they
- 21 | would go in, go into the office and then quickly leave.
- 22 | Q. Who were some of those individuals?
- 23 A. Specifically, Brian Scott for the month that he was still
- 24 | not in custody, Carl Harris was there, but he wasn't there in a
- 25 mechanic role. He was there for five minutes and then left.

- 1 Torres Scott which was intercepted on our wire, Peter Torres,
- 2 which was also intercepted on our wire.
- 3 Q. Rashad Jackson?
- 4 A. Yes. Actually, the day before we arrested Mr. Tutt we saw
- 5 Mr. Jackson at the business.
- 6 Q. That was after Mr. Jackson had pleaded quilty, served his
- 7 | time and got out on our case?
- 8 A. That's correct. He was on probation.
- 9 MS. COOLEY: I have no further questions with respect
- 10 to the relationship between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tutt.
- 11 THE COURT: How about with respect to the gun?
- MS. COOLEY: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you.
- 13 BY MS. COOLEY:
- 14 Q. With respect to the gun that was seized, the shotgun, was
- 15 | it loaded when we seized it from the stash house?
- 16 A. No, ma'am. The drums that serve as the magazine in this
- 17 | gun were loaded but not inserted into the shotgun.
- 18 Q. So we had the shotgun, the loaded drums and the drums fit
- 19 into the shotgun?
- 20 A. Correct. It's an AK-47 style shotgun so it's loaded
- 21 differently than what would be a traditional pump shotgun.
- MS. COOLEY: No further questions.
- THE COURT: Cross-examination?
- MS. VAVONESE: Yes.
- 25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

1 BY MS. VAVONESE::

- 2 Q. You indicated that on the jail call that Maurio Mitchell
- 3 instructed Mr. Tutt to deal with C and to bring him on as the
- 4 | new mechanic. To your knowledge, did Mr. Harris -- did
- 5 Mr. Tutt ever hire Mr. Harris or have dealings with Mr. Harris?
- 6 A. Carl Harris?
- 7 Q. Yes.
- 8 A. The only indication we have was that their dealings were
- 9 drug in nature. Basically, in our term of our surveillance we
- 10 know who worked there, there were two individuals that worked
- 11 there and at no point did we ever observe Mr. Carl Harris in a
- 12 working capacity at the auto shop.
- 13 Q. Did you observe Mr. Harris with Mr. Tutt in other areas of
- 14 life, not at Elite Auto?
- 15 A. No. After the arrest of Mr. Mitchell, the place we would
- 16 see Mr. Harris was at Elite Auto.
- 17 Q. And you indicated on the wire there were folks who you
- 18 were also investigating who regularly frequented Elite Auto,
- 19 Mr. Scott and Mr. Jackson. Do you know that they didn't have a
- 20 | legitimate business at Elite Auto?
- 21 A. The nature of their business, the short-stay traffic of
- 22 their business indicated to us that it was not legitimate in
- 23 nature. We did see at times, you know, they had an inspection
- 24 | machine at Elite Auto but at no point were they pulling cars
- 25 into the shop or appear to be purchasing cars. It was very

- 1 short, five-minute-type-stay traffic at the shop.
- 2 Q. In particular, Mr. Jackson, you indicated that he was
- 3 | there right before Mr. Tutt was arrested.
- 4 A. Yes, ma'am.
- 5 Q. Do you know that he wasn't there to buy a car?
- 6 A. We don't know for certain what his purpose was, but I can
- 7 | say that actually we observed what was very short-stay traffic
- 8 with Mr. Jackson and actually conducted a traffic stop of
- 9 Mr. Jackson after that fact. That's how we know for certain it
- 10 was Mr. Jackson, but it was indicative of us based on my
- 11 training and experience to be the nature of drug transactions.
- MS. VAVONESE: May I have a moment, Your Honor?
- 13 THE COURT: You may.
- MS. VAVONESE: Nothing further, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Anything else, Ms. Cooley?
- MS. COOLEY: No, Your Honor.
- 17 THE COURT: Thank you, Agent.
- Section 3E1.1 of the guidelines states, "If a
- 19 defendant clearly demonstrates acceptance of responsibility for
- 20 his offense, decrease the offense level by two levels.
- 21 The application notes then note that the Court is to
- 22 consider a number of things in determining whether a defendant
- 23 has clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility in
- 24 accordance with Section 3E1.1(a). And the Court is to
- 25 consider, among other things, whether the defendant truthfully

admits the conduct comprising the offenses of conviction, doesn't falsely deny any relevant conduct for which he's accountable.

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The Court also is to take into account that entry of a plea of guilty prior to commencing of trial combined with truthfully admitting the conduct and truthfully admitting or not falsely denying any additional relevant conduct, constitute significant evidence of acceptance of responsibility.

"However, this evidence may be outweighed by conduct of the defendant that is inconsistent with such acceptance of responsibility. A defendant who enters a guilty plea is not entitled to an adjustment under this section as a matter of right."

Note 5 states, "The sentencing Judge is in a unique position to evaluate a defendant's acceptance of responsibility. For this reason, the determination of the sentencing Judge is entitled to great deference on review."

Ms. Vavonese, Mr. Tutt, at the beginning of this hearing after having signed a plea agreement, stood in this court, swore under oath that he committed these crimes, started out by saying he wanted to withdraw his guilty plea. This is your chance to explain to me why you think he should get acceptance of responsibility and not have me take those three points away and increase his guideline range.

MS. VAVONESE: Your Honor, this is Mr. Tutt's first

experience in Federal Court. And I understand what you are saying. Mr. Tutt is facing a lengthy sentence and --

THE COURT: Which we discussed at length at his Rule 11 hearing when he made a knowing and voluntary choice and admitted his guilt under oath, and then he starts this proceeding with a stunt that is fundamentally at odds with a man who has accepted responsibility for his criminal behavior.

I read the PSR, you're right, he hasn't been in Federal Court before. This is not State Court.

Anything else?

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MS. VAVONESE: Your Honor, I just -- I would ask that you just consider the fact that Mr. Tutt has not had a lot of dealings either in State Court and certainly not in Federal Court.

As I said, he is facing a lengthy sentence and having the opportunity to sit incarcerated for this period of time and think about all of these various things and his family and so forth, he just wanted an opportunity to consider his options, I suppose.

And he is here and he is moving forward. He understands that he is going to be sentenced, and he has signed a plea agreement, he has filed an acceptance of responsibility with Probation, he has written the Court a letter accepting responsibility as well.

These two objections were objections as to things

that he felt were not exactly as they were portrayed in the 2 discovery. 3 THE COURT: Ms. Cooley, I know you have a plea agreement. You don't have to say anything if you don't want 4 5 to. If you want to, you can. 6 I'm going to rule on all the objections and I'm going 7 to address the topic of acceptance and ask the probation officer to tell me what the calculation is if he loses 9 acceptance. 10 MS. COOLEY: I would just add briefly, Your Honor, I think as to Objections 1 and 3, I think they are probably fair 11 12 As to objection 3, I think it was a semantic issue, 13 which I think it was clear that the drums were loaded, the 14 drums go into the shotgun and the shotgun itself was not 15 loaded. However, Objection 2 does give me pause with respect 16 to acceptance of responsibility. I do think it's the 17 fundamental crux of how we came upon Mr. Tutt and how we are 18 here. And certainly, it's clear from the wire and jail calls 19 that he and Mr. Mitchell --20 21 THE COURT: And how you got to the stash house. 22 MS. COOLEY: Yes, sir. 23 THE COURT: That had the cocaine and the empty

MS. COOLEY: Yes, sir.

kilogram wrappers and the cash.

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THE COURT: And the gun, and the drums. All evidence of serious drug dealing, poisoning the community for profit.

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All right. If he loses acceptance, he'd then be a 32 and a 1; is that correct, his advisory guideline range on Count 1 would become --

THE PROBATION OFFICER: 121 to 151 months, Your Honor. The other change would be to fine range would then go up from 30,000 to 10 million up to 35,000 to 10 million.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you for that.

All right. In connection with the objections, the first objection has been withdrawn.

The second objection is overruled. I do find -- I credit the agent's testimony in Government Exhibit 1 that Mr. Tutt did receive instructions from Maurio Mitchell concerning the drug transactions as outlined in paragraph 6 and 8, both in the March 2016 wire and then additionally after Mitchell's arrest and while incarcerated. Mitchell himself is an absolutely relentless drug dealer whose sentencing day is coming. So that objection is overruled.

Paragraph 11 is clarified that the shotgun found at Tutt's stash house where law enforcement officers seized 864 grams of cocaine, digital scales containing cocaine and heroin residue, four empty kilogram wrappers of cocaine, and a weapon, as well as large quantities of packaging material and a cutting agent, that the agents also had two loaded, high-capacity

20-round drum-style magazines that were there. So that part is sustained as clarified.

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As for the topic of acceptance of responsibility, I don't think that Mr. Tutt has accepted responsibility. I think the second objection and his request to withdraw his plea here both independently reflect the fact that he has not accepted responsibility. He has not clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility for his criminal behavior. I've already quoted the provisions in the commentary that seem to me particularly relevant and so he loses acceptance of responsibility.

His advisory guideline range, then, as a result is calculated as follows:

Paragraph 58 becomes zero, paragraph 59 becomes zero, paragraph 60 becomes 32. The Total Offense Level is 32, Criminal History Category is 1, his Advisory Guideline Range on Count 1 is 121 to 151 months. His guideline range on Count 2 is 60 months consecutive.

Does the Government object to that advisory guideline determination?

MS. COOLEY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: As a ministerial matter, Ms. Vavonese, you agree that a 32 and a 1 yields an advisory guideline range of 121 to 151 months on Count 1?

MS. VAVONESE: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And Count 2 is 60 months consecutive by

statute.

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Having determined the advisory guideline range -- no other objections to the report from the Government, correct?

MS. COOLEY: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll now hear first from Ms. Vavonese,

I'll then hear from Mr. Tutt, if he'd like to make a statement,

I'll then hear from Ms. Cooley.

Ms. Vavonese?

MS. VAVONESE: Yes, Your Honor.

As I indicated, this is Mr. Tutt's first time in Federal Court. He has limited history also in State Court.

I have had the opportunity to get to know Mr. Tutt over the last couple of months and I would tell you that the person that I have gotten to know is very different than the person we're hearing about here today.

Mr. Tutt was raised primarily by his grandmother. He had a very strong and close relationship with her. She was involved in all aspects of his upbringing. She taught him family values and the importance of being involved. They certainly had financial issues. And those financial issues led to Mr. Tutt moving out on his own at a very early age, in his early teens.

Thereafter, Mr. Tutt has had five children. Those children are an example of the type of person that Mr. Tutt is. His children -- his two oldest -- his oldest is in college.

His next oldest is headed to college this year. His children range from age 22 to age 10. He has been involved on a day-to-day basis with these children since their birth.

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He has family that are here today in the courtroom. He has done everything that he can to support those children financially; and in my opinion more importantly, emotionally.

It is oftentimes that we are in a courtroom with folks who do not stay in their children's lives. And the success that his children have had in furthering their education as they've grown and becoming responsible citizens, in my opinion, that is attributable in part to Mr. Tutt's involvement in their lives.

Mr. Tutt had a very difficult time when his grandma passed away. And he has -- he would tell you that that had a very big impact on his life.

He was the owner of Elite Auto. His criminal history, as you know, is a Criminal History Category 1. He is here accepting responsibility in light of what we've just gone through, but he does understand the nature and circumstances of why we're here and that he has made a mistake.

He understands also that he is going to, by your judgment, lose out on lots of things with his family. Seeing his children graduate from college --

THE COURT: By his conduct, just to be clear, right?

I don't schedule any appointment that takes place here.

MS. VAVONESE: I understand.

THE COURT: I will follow the law, but I don't schedule these appointments. I would never have met Mr. Tutt if he wasn't a drug dealer. That's why we're here, his conduct and the consequences that flow from deciding affirmatively to poison people, to poison communities for your own greed, especially when you don't have to because he does have a legitimate work history. He didn't have to be a drug dealer. He chose to be a drug dealer because he wanted the money.

Go ahead.

MS. VAVONESE: And it isn't just that Mr. Tutt is going to miss out on these experiences with his family. More importantly, his family is going to miss out on having him there. Certainly his kids didn't have anything to do with his conduct and they are going to suffer not having him around for an extended period of time.

This is a case where by statute he has a mandatory minimum sentence. We would be asking, Your Honor, to sentence him at that mandatory minimum in light of his criminal history and his familial circumstances and certainly understanding that that is a very hefty punishment in light of his criminal history.

His family is who is going to suffer most. And honestly, I would tell you that that is the thing that has been the hardest for Mr. Tutt. If it were just Mr. Tutt by himself,

I don't think we would have had many of the conversations that we've had thus far today. But Mr. Tutt is very concerned about his family and how his children will deal with his absence for this extended period of time.

And while we understand that this is a mandatory minimum situation, we would certainly ask that you sentence him at the mandatory minimum; that you would put in any judgment that he be somewhere close to home so that he has the ability to have visits from these children and stay a part of their lives. Mr. Tutt would also ask for any sort of drug treatment that is available to him as well as any sort of vocational training that he can get while incarcerated.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

At this time I'll hear from Mr. Tutt, if you'd like to make a statement, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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First of all, I'd like to tell Your Honor that this is emotionally and spiritually getting through this situation. I want to thank my family for support. I would like you to forgive me for wasting your time, and ask the Government to forgive me and I accept full responsibilities for my actions.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Tutt.

At this time I'll hear from Ms. Cooley on behalf of the United States.

MS. COOLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

Considering the 3553(a) factors in this case when you look at the nature and circumstances of this offense, it's an extremely egregious offense. Just looking at its face without knowing about Mr. Tutt's connection with Maurio Mitchell and the scope of that organization and the violence of that organization, just looking at Mr. Tutt's conduct before we even look at the rest of that, you look at what was taken from his stash house and it was almost a kilogram of cocaine seized between his car and the stash house, four empty kilogram wrappers, a loaded 12-gauge -- well, the shotgun and then the drum magazines, not just for hunting, but drum magazines in an AK-47 style process to protect that stash, two 50-gallon drums of cutting agent, which if you double that you get maybe 200 pounds of product, and that's probably being conservative, which is a ton of product. Three large cocaine presses, a smaller heroin press, cocaine and heroin residue on packaging scales, digital scale, food saver in the house. It was clearly a large-scale drug trafficking operation, stash house to Elite Auto, lots of traffic in and out of Elite Auto, people picking up but later distributed out to the street level. And just that on its face is egregious conduct, extremely egregious conduct.

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When you pair that with his relationship with Maurio Mitchell, what we know about the long-term nature of Mitchell's organization and the violent gang associations that that

organization had, and the individuals including Brian Scott, who were enforcers and shooters for that organization, the large amounts that were being imported by that organization that clearly Mr. Tutt was involved with, to some extent, with Mr. Mitchell. And then you look at Mr. Tutt's storage unit. In the storage unit was an arsenal of assault rifles. It was six semiautomatic rifles and one shotgun that were just located in his storage unit. Again, that is egregious. For what purpose could he be using those guns but to protect this drug trafficking business?

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All of this together, Your Honor, is a very, very serious and high-level drug offense. This is not a small-level dealer. Mr. Tutt was a large-level dealer within the City of Durham.

Then you look at the history and characteristics of this particular defendant and he is a Criminal History Category 1, but I would argue to the Court that that is misleading.

If you look at his prior convictions, you look at the inhaling toxic vapors, well, that was actually pled down from a possession with intent to sell and deliver cocaine. Then you look at the possession with intent to manufacture, sell and deliver a Schedule II, and that was pled down from a trafficking Schedule II. And then you look at the possession of marijuana, that was pled down from possession with intent to sell and deliver all in Durham County. I don't know what was

going on with those situations but I know they were pled down from more serious offenses to less serious offenses. And so here we are here with a Criminal History Category 1.

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But I do think it's relevant to the history and characteristics of this defendant. This is not a one-off, this is not the first time he's been involved with this. He cannot claim this is the first he's ever known of drug trafficking because that's just not. That started in 1994. He is 40 years old and spent his life being a drug trafficker.

With respect to the seriousness of this offense, Your Honor, I don't think it can get much more serious short of a murder being committed, but I think that in order to protect the public from Mr. Tutt, in order to deter him from this future activity, he needs to receive an extremely lengthy sentence.

When we came in here today, Your Honor, because he had gotten on board early, signed a plea agreement, accepted responsibility early and pled into a 15-year mandatory minimum, the Government was prepared to proceed on a mandatory minimum.

We came in today, Your Honor, and all of a sudden does not associate with Maurio Mitchell anymore in the objections of the PSR and does not take on the responsibilities of that organization that he very clearly had. And I think that, Your Honor, in order to adequately account for that lack of acceptance, I think that the Government at this point would

ask for a sentence toward the top of the guideline range, and in addition to that the 60-month consecutive mandatory from the $924\,(c)$.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Vavonese?

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MS. VAVONESE: Yes, Your Honor.

Just to point out regarding the convictions that

Ms. Cooley was discussing. As you can see from the PSR, he was

16 and 17 at the time. And as I explained earlier, he had just

moved out of his grandma's home. That's not to say that the

convictions didn't happen. Obviously, I'm equally as aware

that the convictions did happen, but I guess I would be telling

you that these convictions, they happened at a very early age

for him and then he had a consistent period of time where he

was not involved or convicted of any sort of crimes.

As it relates to Ms. Cooley's request to find him at the top of the guideline range and then the additional 60 months, I would just go back, Your Honor, to the fact that this is a mandatory minimum sentence. The 15 years at minimum that he would receive is by far the longest sentence that he has ever served. He is -- at this point, he has been in custody for more time than he has ever been in custody before. I have no doubt that this is a huge deterrence from future criminal activity.

As Ms. Cooley indicated, he's 40 years old at this

point. In 15 years, he will be 55. With vocational training from the Bureau of Prisons and at his age at that point in time, coming back out and committing the same variety of offenses is just -- based on my knowledge of Mr. Tutt is just not what I think that we could expect from him.

So I would be asking on behalf of his family and the fact that he's going to miss some significant things with his children, that you stay at the mandatory minimum range.

THE COURT: Thank you.

The Court recognizes its obligation to impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes set forth in the statute.

I have considered all arguments Ms. Vavonese has made on your behalf. I have considered your statement, sir. I have considered the position of the United States. I have considered the advisory guideline range. I have considered the letters that Ms. Vavonese submitted on your behalf.

Among other things, I'm to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense, and the history and characteristics of the defendant, the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law and to provide just punishment.

The need for the sentence imposed to deter others who might choose to engage in the criminal behavior that brings you here; the need for the sentence imposed to protect the public

from further crime by you; the need for the sentence imposed to provide you with needed education or vocational training, medical care and other correctional treatment in the most effective manner.

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The statute lists numerous other factors. I have considered all those factors. Although, I won't mention each one individually.

As for the nature and circumstances of the offense, there were two offenses to which you pleaded guilty. The first charge was conspiracy to distribute and possess with intent to distribute 5 kilograms or more of cocaine. The second was possession of a firearm in furtherance of a drug trafficking offense. The conspiracy took place from in or about 2016 to on or about March 31, 2017. The offense conduct was serious, as been described here and as reflected in the report.

You worked hand and glove with Maurio Mitchell, who is a very, very, large drug dealer and very, very, dangerous man in connection with drug trafficking operation. You also worked with him in using Elite Auto Mart as a front where you also stored and sold narcotics and drug proceeds. You obviously came to the attention of law enforcement as a result of wiretaps and other forms of surveillance.

There were numerous instances where surveillance was undertaken where the conduct at the store and in and around the store was consistent with drug trafficking.

The investigation did reveal that you had a stash house in the form of an apartment in Raleigh on March 31st, 2017. Law enforcement observed you leave Elite Auto and followed you to the stash house. After you left your residence, a traffic stop was initiated and K9 unit responded, positively alerted, 182 grams of cocaine were found in your vehicle. Search warrant was obtained for the stash house where investigators seized 846 grams of cocaine, digital scales containing cocaine and heroin residue, four empty kilogram wrappers of cocaine, a shotgun and the 20-round drum magazines that were loaded. There also was packaging material for cocaine and heroin presses, food saver machine and multiple blenders and strainers.

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After that, a search warrant was executed at Elite

Auto where investigators seized a digital scale and a cup which

contained cocaine residue as well as a handgun and ammunition.

Search of your storage unit in Durham revealed six

semiautomatic rifles, a shotgun, as well as assorted ammunition

and magazines. All of this is evidence of large-scale drug

trafficking. It is a very serious offense, as we've talked

about here today.

Drug dealers are all about money. That's it. It's just greed. It's greed. It's I'll poison someone else's children, I'll turn a blind eye to it, I'll destroy people one life at a time, one family at a time, one parent/child

relationship at a time, one community at a time and I won't care because I want my money. And that's what life is as a drug dealer. And it's a plague and it's harmful.

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As for your history and characteristics, one of the terribly ridiculous things about this case is you didn't have to be doing this. You're an intelligent man. You've worked legitimate jobs.

I read the report, Ms. Vavonese described it, you have five kids, range in age from 22, your oldest in college in Greenville, to a 10 year old. And I accept what she says about your role in their life and your relationship in their life, but a father has one responsibility, be a good example to your children. And you fundamentally cannot be a good example if on the one hand you say, I'm taking care of you with this money I'm giving you and you're getting the money by poisoning other children, and that's what drug dealers do. I'll poison somebody else's community, somebody else's children, somebody else's mother, somebody else's sister, somebody else's brother and I'll rationalize it in my mind by saying, but I'm a good That's bunk. Just not true. And no one should think for dad. a minute that it is. Because all those people you're poisoning, they have a mom, and a grand mom, and a dad and a grandfather who hoped for more than to see them ravaged by addiction. They hoped for more than to have their grandchild live in a community where children and parents are worried

about random gunfire because of drug dealers.

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It's a very serious offense and it took place for a long period of time and you didn't have to be doing it. Yeah, you wouldn't have had as much money. But again, that's what the whole deal is about for the drug dealer.

As for your history and characteristics, you are a Criminal History Category 1. I accept those charges were pled down for whatever reason so I take them as they are. But this conspiracy took place for a long time. It involved a large amount of narcotics. It's a very serious offense. This Maurio Mitchell drug trafficking organization is a plague. It was a plague, and the community is better that it's been dismantled. Those who were involved need to be punished because there are consequences.

As I mentioned earlier, I don't schedule a single appointment that takes place here. We wouldn't know each other except for how you chose to act.

A person reaps what he sews. What does that mean?

It means you harvest what you plant. If you plant a series of good choices, then you have wonderful opportunities to gather with the family. If you plant a series of bad choices, testament to your family and friends who wrote on your behalf and are here on your behalf to their character that they're here still supporting you, because what a betrayal.

See, they've been loving you and supporting you your

whole life. Not because of money you got from drug dealing.

To their credit, they are here and I don't have any doubt

they'll continue to be supportive of you, but how disrespectful

of you towards them, to have engaged in this prolonged drug conspiracy poisoning the community for money.

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I am going to impose a sentence that incapacitates you, that generally deters. People need to know, you want to get into the drug business, grow it big, how you pay around here is with liberty. And only you can say, is it worth it? Is it worth poisoning people and then getting sent to prison for a very long period of time?

Most rational people thankfully say I don't want any part of that. I don't want to poison other people.

Having fully considered the entire record in the case, it's the judgment of the Court that the defendant, Keith Lamont Tutt, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of 132 months on Count 1 and 60 months consecutive on Count 2, yielding a total term of 192 months.

This sentence is the sentence that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, in light of all the 3553(a) factors that I've talked about here today.

Upon release from imprisonment, you'll be placed on supervised release for five years. This term will consist of five years on Counts 1 and 2 to run concurrently.

You'll comply with the standard conditions and the following additional conditions:

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You'll participate as directed in a program approved by Probation for narcotic treatment, you'll consent to a warrantless search, you'll cooperate in the collection of DNA, you'll support your children. You'll have a job while incarcerated. You won't earn much money at it, but what you do earn you should and I order you to support your children. They at least deserve that from you. You'll pay a special assessment of \$200. I'm not going impose a fine in light of the need to pay the special assessment and to support your children.

I will recommend that you be kept separate from all your co-defendants in connection with this case.

 $\label{eq:commend} \mbox{I recommend vocational and educational opportunities.}$ $\mbox{I'll recommend intensive drug treatment.}$

I do think I properly calculated the advisory guideline range, but I announce, pursuant to U.S. v.

Gomez-Jimenez, 750 F.3d 370 (4th Cir. 2014), and U.S. v.

Hargrove, 701 F.3d 156 (4th Cir. 2012), that I'd impose the same sentence as an alternative variant sentence if I have in any way miscalculated the advisory guideline range, including the decision with respect to the acceptance of responsibility.

The sentence I've imposed today is the sentence that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, for Mr. Tutt in

light of all the 3553(a) factors that I talked about.

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Mr. Tutt, you can appeal your conviction if you somehow believe your guilty plea was somehow unlawful or involuntarily or if there's some other fundamental defect in the proceeding that was not waived by your guilty plea. You also have a statutory right to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances, particularly if you think your sentence is contrary to law.

However, you did enter into a plea agreement that contains an appellate waiver. If you believe the waiver is uninforceable or inapplicable for any reason, you can present that theory to the Appellate Court.

With few exceptions, any Notice of Appeal must be filed within 14 days of the judgment being entered on the docket in your case.

If you're unable to pay the cost of appeal, you may apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis. If you so request, the Clerk of Court will prepare and file a Notice of Appeal on your behalf.

Ms. Vavonese, is there anything else?

MS. VAVONESE: The only thing that we'd ask, Your Honor, is that he be placed somewhere close to home so the family can --

THE COURT: BOP will have that home address but because I think the need for a keep separate order BOP is going

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to be the one that makes the specific decision about where he
   gets designated.
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              Anything else, Ms. Cooley?
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              MS. COOLEY: No, Your Honor. Other than to note that
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   there's no victim in this case.
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              THE COURT: And there was a forfeiture order and I
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   have signed that. Forfeiture as part of the judgment in the
   case as well.
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              That will conclude the matter involving Mr. Tutt.
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   Good luck to you, sir.
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                 (The proceedings concluded at 2:03 p.m.)
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1	UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
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5	CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER
6	I, Amy M. Condon, CRR, CSR, RPR, Federal Official Court
7	Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the
8	Eastern District of North Carolina, do hereby certify that
9	pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the
10	foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the
11	stenographically reported proceedings held in the
12	above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is ir
13	conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of
14	the United States.
15	
16	
17	Dated this 12th day of December, 2017.
18	
19	/ <u>s/ Amy M. Condon</u>
20	Amy M. Condon, CRR, CSR, RPR U.S. Official Court Reporter
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